

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

WE have just received our New Stock of CONFECTIONERY and are offering the same at prices suitable for the present bad times:—

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PATES D'APRICOT.

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.

FANCY BOXES of SWEETS of various kinds from 2 Dollars to 25 Cents.

SUGARED ALMONDS.

BURNED ALMONDS.

MIXED SWEETS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

CIGARETTE CASES, CIGAR CASES, CARD CASES.

In SILVER, ELECTRO, SNAKE SKIN, RUSSIAN LEATHER, &c.

CIGAR & CIGARETTE HOLDERS, PIPES.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1893. 1304

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

We invite attention to our STOCKS

OF

CONFECTIONERY

AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER

SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAGEES, PRALINES,

and a large selection

of

PURE CONFECTIONERY

from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA,

and other

FRUIT JELLIES

in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS

MOUNTED IN PLUSH,

representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS

CARDS,

of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all

tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. 15

DEATH.

At No. 1, The Bond, Shanghai, on the 11th December 1893, ALEXANDER FRASER MURRAY, aged 25 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1893.

THE HALF-CROWN BUDGET.

THE Colonial Secretary, in his "Budget speech" and during the discussion in Finance Committee, took up the position that as far as the Estimates were concerned 25. 6d. was as good an exchange to calculate on as 25. 3d., and that, to use his own words, "one rate is as good as another," since the Government was not thereby bound to pay otherwise than at the rate which may actually rule. In fact, on this principle, he might as well have made up his Budget at four shillings to the dollar—or at forty shillings for that matter. Or, on the other hand—since "one rate is just good as another," he might have taken the rate which actually rules now. *Prima facie*, if what the Colonial Secretary says is right, there is really no reason why any particular rate should be taken more than any other, only that the Government has to make up its estimates on some basis, and so the dollar was calculated at half-a-crown.

But the Colonial Secretary's remark was misleading—through no deliberate intent on his part, of course; he has a way of making himself misunderstood, and then coming out triumphantly with a correction, under the righteous indignation plea that "That was not what I meant to say—I was misreported." Still, whatever it was that Mr. O'Brien said, it is scarcely correct that the fixing of a rate, high or low, makes no difference in any direction. It makes an important difference, which was indicated by the Senior Unofficial Member

—It makes the Budget appear to carry a surplus. Instead of a deficit of \$8,000 odd. From the Government point of view, it would seem that a fictitious surplus is better than a real deficit honestly acknowledged. Moreover, the gold loan of \$200,000 was foisted on the colony by over-rating the dollar—by counting on a rise from 25. 3d. to 25. 6d. instead of a fall to 25. 4d. The Colonial Secretary himself admits that a dollar at 25. 3d. or less means a loss on the loan and a disastrous result to his policy, so disdaintfully pursued by the Government, in the teeth of the sternest warnings from men who know.

There is no need to fear at these stupid blunders; the thing is done now, the loan has been floated, and we cannot help it. But there is very great need to severely repress any further tendency to over-estimate the prospects of the Colony. The increase in the official salaries was based on a mad over-estimate of prosperity, and so was the military contribution—now in a fair way to become \$400,000 a year, as Mr. Kewick predicts. There is therefore every reason to guard against foolish optimism, especially now that the military contribution is to be reconsidered. For this reason especially, as well as for others, the proper course for the Government is plainly to keep on the safe side as far as possible, to prepare for further depreciation of the dollar rather than a rise; and it is sincerely to be trusted that when the Legislative Council comes to consider the Finance Committee's report on the Budget, the Unofficials will be firm and unanimous in recording their protest.

TELEGRAMS.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, December 15th. While the Chamber was sitting, a bomb loaded with slugs was thrown from the public gallery. The bomb exploded in the air, scattering shrapnel in every direction. No one was killed but eighty persons, including some fifteen deputies, were injured. The doors were immediately closed and everyone searched. The corridors were converted into a hospital where the wounded were cared for. The Chamber continued its sitting at the instance of President Dupuy, who displayed admirable coolness throughout the panic. A notorious anarchist, named Thibaut (who was arrested, confessed that his intention was to aim at the President).

DELIMITATION OF THE PAMIRS.

The Chinese Minister has returned to St. Petersburg to resume negotiations with regard to the occupation of the Pamirs.

MR. GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT.

Mr. Gladstone is reported better, and has gone to Brighton.

BRITAIN'S SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

December 15th. Sir William Harcourt, in the House Commons, speaking on behalf of the Government, dwelt on the sympathy of the recent outrage perpetrated in the French Chamber, and expressed great sympathy for France. Mr. A. J. Balfour warmly endorsed these sentiments.

MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

M. Casimir-Perier, the Premier, introduced two bills into the Chamber, one giving power to punish representatives of the Press committed to the Chamber, or expressing approval of outrages; the other giving increased powers to the Police in dealing with persons in possession of explosives. The first reading of the Press Bill took place at once, despite strong opposition on the part of the Socialist members.

SOCIALIST TROUBLES IN ITALY.

December 15th. Serious Socialist disturbances have occurred in Italy. The troops fired on the mob, killing and wounding twenty-two persons.

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

At a crowded representative meeting in the City presided over by Sir A. K. Rollitt (Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce) resolutions were adopted, that to ensure the security of the commerce of the Empire immediate steps should be taken to increase the strength of the Navy.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE NAVY.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty in the Marquis of Salisbury's Cabinet, has given notice of a resolution declaring that the interests of the country demand large additions to the Navy, and demanding of the Government a statement of its intentions before Christmas.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to unusual pressure on our news columns, "Sporting Gossip" is unavoidably held over until Monday.

H.M.S. *Caroline* was at Ninipo on the 9th inst.

Four times more Irishmen reside in the United States than Englishmen.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sunday* left Bombay on the 11th inst. for this port.

The Perak Government would appear to be studying economy with a vengeance. The Secretary to the Government is advertising for a competent telegraphist at a salary of \$40 per month.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1,026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday, the 22nd inst. at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We would draw attention to the Grand Assassination to be held to-night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. As a capital entertainment has been arranged, there ought to be a large audience.

THE Executive Council of the Straits Settlements has committed the death sentence passed on the Chinese who were recently convicted of murder in Hongkong Street, Singapore, to penal servitude for life. It will be remembered that when found guilty, the Colonial said he preferred hanging to imprisonment.

"May I kiss your hand?" said he. "You may not," said she. "Why not?" he pleaded. "Because—ah—hands were not made to be kissed." Then he looked at her and kissed her in the right place.

In the Police rifle competition held this afternoon, Master v. Styles, the married man won by 59 points—689 to 630.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding code per naut C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

It is asserted that the Duke of Westminster, who owns a large number of houses in the fashionable district of Mayfair, London, has declined to lease or renew leases to any surgeon, physician, dentist, or medical man in general.

An American contemporary on "Fidèle bow-wow"—"The edible dogs of China are known by their black-black tongues. They never bark and are very taciturn. Four millions and a half are slaughtered annually to titillate the palates of Celestials."

An inquiry, held at the Magistracy this morning into the cause of the death of a woman and child who were drowned in the harbour on Tuesday last owing to a collision between the deceased woman's cargo-boat and the steamer *Kwang Hoi*, as previously reported, resulted in a finding of "death by misadventure."

THE *British Courier* excuses itself for publishing gambling advertisements on the ground that, though "editorially" it disapproves, "the law of competition makes it impossible for newspaper proprietors to refuse income from any lawful branch of business," also, "because 'racing and betting are permitted by law.'"

This bill to grant an American register to foreign-built vessels was favourably reported to the House of Representatives on October 30th, by Mr. Fithian of Illinois. Mr. Fithian presented, with the bill a special order providing for its consideration by the House, beginning on November 6th, and continuing until disposed of.

MISSISS. John D. Humphreys and Son, General Managers of the Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Ltd., are advertising for tenders for the advertising space along the Company's line of rail, waiting rooms, etc., and by so doing have opened up a new line of enterprise in the colony which, in this one particular instance, may prove a paying one.

THE *Bulletin* says that one of the two last found-out New South Wales legal defaulters is a sailor, and a good man in the temple. Another attorney who seems to have scooped, leaving somewhere between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of trouble behind him, is slurred to the papers as "a leading solicitor"—which he never was and never could be. "Misleading" would have been ever so much better.

LIVUT. RYDER, R.N.R., commander of the English steamship *St. Helen*, has the reputation of being one of the youngest captains in the Atlantic trade, his twenty-third birthday falling on November 30th last. He commands the largest and fastest tank steamship afloat. She has triple-expansion engines, and carries 12,500,000 gallons of oil in bulk, which is 150,000 gallons more than the next largest tanker, the *Zetium*.

THE U.S.S. *Baltimore*, the new flagship for the China station, was at Colombo on the 15th ult. The following is the *Baltimore's* complement:—Captain W. R. Bridgman, commander; Executive Officer J. P. Morrell; Lieutenants Rittenhouse, Holmes, Culver, Stafford, Simpson; and Ensign Hayward; Fleet-Surgeon Flint; Fleet-Paymaster Smith; Fleet-Engineer Silvers; Marine Officer Long, Dr. Bryant and Kennedy; Assistant Engineers Dealing and Day, 650 men all told, including 30 officers.

THE final contingent of Subscription griffins arrived from Shanghai by the steamer *Canton* this morning and were drawn for at Mr. Kennedy's Horse Repository at 12.30 p.m. with the following results:—No. 27, a big grey, with dark markings on the legs, Mr. E. Hobson; No. 28, a very lengthy dark grey, Mr. John Peel; No. 29, a well-shaped roan grey but in poor condition, Mr. Jacobson; No. 30, a heavy barrelled brown, Mr. Callaway; No. 31, a big, upstanding roan or dark grey, Mr. J. D. Humphreys; No. 32, a den with a white blaze on his forehead, Mr. Francis Smith; No. 33, a small, weedy-looking grey, Mr. H. N. Mody.

MR. LABOUCHERE in *Truth* on the late Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements—"Justice is dispensed according to a truly draconian code in the Straits Settlements. The Malacca Assizes, recently, W. van Huisen, clerk to the Marine Office, was convicted of embezzling three rums, amounting altogether to thirteen dollars. He was condemned by the Chief Justice to no less than nine years' rigorous imprisonment—three years on each count. In passing this terrible sentence, the Chief Justice dwelt upon the fact that the prisoner was a public servant guilty of a breach of trust. The principle that such offenders should receive exemplary punishment is right enough, but it should be applied in reason, and with a regard to the circumstances of the case, not in the simply ferocious style adopted at Malacca."

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 11th inst.—It is about time the second cable was laid down between Singapore and Hongkong. An express issued by the cable Company here to-day announced that, owing to another breakdown between Cape St. James and Singapore, messages of the Companies' customers could be sent half round the world—i.e., via Djibouti—for which privilege they would be charged the exorbitant rates of \$3.10 per word to Singapore and \$3.20 to Java, with a correspondingly high-pitched tariff to India. This is the way to gain the support and goodwill of the public. It is the Chinese lines are sending telegrams to these places by exactly the same route, and over the same line at 50 per cent, or more, expense, while their telegrams to Europe over the Russian lines, which the Eastern has now to use, cost only 50 against the Foreign Companies' \$2.50. The telegraphic position is truly grotesque, demands our contemporary, but in fairness it must be remarked so also are some of its contentions.

WARNING under date 11th inst. our Amoy correspondent unobscurely remarks that it is time to do something towards ending the almost interminable horror of litigation, and big lotteries are as justifiable a palliative in no unexampled financial crisis as morphine-injection would be in a cancer case. Australia is lumbered with the ruins of some hundred or more broken land-banks which are all paying off-cent, and "landlords" and "liquidators" expenses, and law-law policy and getting no nearer to the end of anything (except the assets), simply because every kind of property is unavailable and utterly gone bang. Therefore the calls and the selling-up and bankruptcy of shareholders only go on and on, to the detriment of the creditors' dividend rights; every day more remote. On the lottery, after all the assets might be disposed of and the variable dividend—which would be a good deal more money—wretched depositors—paid out in twelve months, and then the liquidator and the legal commentators who live on the game, might take as honest turn at the pick-up-and-shovel industry, and produce something as useful as their contentions.

THE Tasmanian Parliament has authorised the disposal by lottery of the assets of the recently bankrupt Bank of Van Diemen's Land. All the lands and buildings of the bank are to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided among the creditors. The bank was founded in 1840, and was one of the earliest of its kind in the colony. It was a failure, and the State is to be responsible that every investor gets a square and honest game. The *Sydney Bulletin* is of the opinion that the idea is one which ought to be adopted all over Australia. The nation will gamble, and if the State doesn't provide some honest game of chance then the money will go in "tote" or "tax" or "taxes" to do something towards ending the almost interminable horror of litigation, and big lotteries are as justifiable a palliative in no unexampled financial crisis as morphine-injection would be in a cancer case. Australia is lumbered with the ruins of some hundred or more broken land-banks which are all paying off-cent, and "landlords" and "liquidators" expenses, and law-law policy and getting no nearer to the end of anything (except the assets), simply because every kind of property is unavailable and utterly gone bang. Therefore the calls and the selling-up and bankruptcy of shareholders only go on and on, to the detriment of the creditors' dividend rights; every day more remote. On the lottery, after all the assets might be disposed of and the variable dividend—which would be a good deal more money—wretched depositors—paid out in twelve months, and then the liquidator and the legal commentators who live on the game, might take as honest turn at the pick-up-and-shovel industry, and produce something as useful as their contentions.

THE *Victory* left yesterday for China. She was loaded with passengers and cargo, and was expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 17th inst. The ship was commanded by Captain Sir John Jellicoe, and was the largest ship in the Royal Navy. She was built at Portsmouth, and was the first of a new class of battleships. She was armed with 12-inch guns, and had a top speed of 21 knots. She was the first ship to be built with a water-tight bulkhead, and was the first ship to be built with a water-tight bulkhead.

THE "Hoppe" of Canton arrived at Shanghai from Peking on route to the City of Rama, on Saturday last.

THE *Daily Press* is a great nicholsonian organ. Not content with the discovery of America by a gang of Paley weavers, nor with the "pre-historic man" (twaddle, our morning contemporaries say) but the backfiles of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and cut out an article on "Chinese Silver Wars" which we published some years ago. Grassy is old!

A SECOND batch of men belonging to the stranded ship *Carl Friedrich* were brought to Singapore on the 12th inst. by the paddle-steamer *Alba*, which trades between that port and Sarawak. The party consisted of the second mate and five men but as it is stated there were some twenty-two souls on board, the captain and eleven of the crew are still unaccounted for.

WITH one exception, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, every monarchy intrigues to overthrow every republic. The exception is Germany and France. Bismarck and Caprivi have agreed in principle only, firm support of the French Republic as the only duty of a dynasty could hardly be with Germany, and Germany desires peace, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by war.

THE Cheloo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 11th inst.—"The weather has been very fine, but cold, for the last few days. The steamers calling in here are few and far between, and an uncommon experience for the winter time. There has been no fall of snow, the name, but the wind has been once or twice reminded us of the season of the year, and we are anticipating some severe weather soon. The conference at Tientsin was a success and thoroughly enjoyed by those attending, many interesting papers were read and discussions followed."

At a regular meeting of Lodge No. 1,912, held at Fookshoo on the 6th inst. the under-mentioned Officers were installed for the ensuing year:—

W. M.	Bro. J. J. Underwood.
L. P. M.	H. S. Brand.
S. W.	H. Edgar.
Treasurer	E. W. Key.
Sec.	J. N. Smedley P.M.
Hon. Secretary	G. M. Kidd.
S. D.	W. R. Relf.
J. D.	M. M. Hold.
D. C.	G. H. Bald.
L. G.	C. Gray.
Organist	H. S. Brand I.P.M.
Tiler	F. H. Siemens.

THE General Electric Company of New York has just constructed the latest search light ever made. The lens-reflector is 5 feet in diameter, and being the concave spherical type of Hargis give a beam of parallel rays. The carbons of the arc are from 12 to 18 inches thick and coated with copper. The positive or upper carbon is placed a little in front of the other, the reflector. The maximum current required is 200 amperes and the arc has a luminous intensity of from 50,000 to 100,000 candles. The reflected beam has a total intensity of 375,000 candles. The search light set up by the same company on Mount Washington, only gave a total intensity of 100,000 candles, yet the light could be seen 100 miles away. How far the new light can be seen has not been ascertained.

NUMEROUS complaints have of late been lodged regarding the alleged supply of water allotted to certain districts of the town; so also have equally well-grounded protests been made against the extravagant waste of the gardens against the attention of the Water Authority who drew the attention of the Water Authority to certain houses situated on the Praya Central which were being flooded daily, and to the probable risk the Government was running through the depreciation in rental value of the houses thereby rendered uninhabitable. Only this morning our notice was again drawn to the same locality in the notice of the Acting Director of Public Works who gave the address of one of the flooded houses. No. 32 Praya Central. That there is something absolutely rotten in the "system" is certain and it is equally certain that the sooner a remedy is applied the better and cheaper will the course be for all concerned.

With reference to the recent disastrous fire at Ninipo, particulars of which appeared in last night's *Telegraph*, a *Mercury* correspondent writing from that port says:—About 200 engines were soon on the spot—together with the sailors of the Chinese gunboats *Chow-shan* and *Yuan-shan* who worked splendidly; but on account of the dry weather there was great difficulty in getting water. Thereof fell in shortly after their arrival, burying over 100 men and children. As the south door was the greatest; men, women, and children were lying dead and blackened on top of each other. The scene this morning is heart-rending and horrible. A great many of the bodies have been partially recovered, and the places crowded with relatives seeking the remains of their lost ones. Here and there I saw a woman weeping over a few bones. From among the debris the coolies pulled out the dead bodies of a woman with a baby clasped to her breast, which she had vainly tried to save. The bodies are all very badly tainted, those who were fortunate enough to escape alive, with a few burns.

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THE *Singapore Straits Times* of the 7th inst. says that "Mr. Jensen, who was alleged to be a financial agent for two billionists, Messrs. Lawrence and Sagehorne, at their performance at Tangle on Saturday, is alleged to have disappeared without settling with the performers. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was taken last evening and was to be charged before Mr. Woodward to-day with breach of trust."

TELEGRAPHIC information was received in Shanghai from Singapore on the 10th inst. of the total loss of the British barque *Clan Grant* in the Java Sea whilst on a voyage from Amoy to New York with a cargo of tea valued at about £75,000. Happily no lives were lost, Capt. H. Trevelyan, his crew and passengers having reached Singapore in safety. The *Clan Grant* was an iron vessel of 1,000 tons register, and was built by D. W. Henderson of Glasgow in 1878. She left Amoy, as noted in the columns, on November 2nd, with 1,800 tons of tea on board, all of which, as well as the ship, was fully covered by insurance. "Some of our local offices are interested, but it is stated that the heaviest losses will fall on American companies."

V. R. C. REGATTA.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LADY ROBINSON.

The *Gliffia* Race, which was rowed on Thursday and resulted in a victory for Alver's crew, through Grimes' boat-club, Mauck's, was ordered by the committee to be rowed over again this afternoon. Alver, however, refused to row, rightly claiming that he had fairly won the race. Consequently there were only the two boats struck by Mauck and McCarthy, and the former won easily to-day.

At half-past four the prizes were distributed in the Gymnasium of the Recreation Club, where there was a very large and enthusiastic attendance, including the Governor and Lady Robinson.

Mr. E. D. Sanders, hon. secretary, in a few words requested Lady Robinson to present the winners with their trophies.

This having been duly accomplished, the hon. secretary asked Lady Robinson's acceptance of a handsome bouquet, on behalf of the Committee of the Recreation Club. This was, he said, the first time that she had honoured the old place in this manner, and though the members of the Club were of course always pleased to see the Governor and Lady Robinson among them, it was to be regretted that the building was so very unpretentious and unfit to receive visitors. There was, however, some hope that in due time the Club would have premises thoroughly worthy of the athletic and sporting community of Hongkong. (Loud applause.)

Lady Robinson:—Ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to have the opportunity of expressing to the members and committee of the Victoria Recreation Club my appreciation of the compliment they have paid me in giving me this bouquet and distributing these prizes, and in thanking them for the beautiful bouquet which Mr. Sanders has just presented to me. The Regatta this year seems to have excited more interest than usual, and certainly that interest was not misplaced; there was a quietude to the form of past years, if not even of a keen struggle. (Applause.) That is an opinion which has been expressed by those who know, or else I should not have ventured to utter it here, as I have only a very limited knowledge of the art or science of rowing—I don't know which it is called—(laughter and cheers)—but I shall soon know more, for I have a little son, whose knowledge of the art is quite vast, considering his tender age. His highest ambition at present is to have a race with the yacht which took the most medals, place in the Regatta this year, and I am sure he only awaits the opportunity to cover himself and his crew with glory. (Loud laughter.) A club which can boast such yachts as the *Dart*, *Payne*, and *Petrel*—and, of course, such crews as handled them—is quite worthy of the distinguished title of the Hongkong Royal Yacht Club. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the present "Corinthian Sailing Club" has applied for the right of using that title, and that the Governor has strongly supported their application. (Applause.) The prize which Mrs. Master so kindly presented for competition among those who never before won a race in China was a very happy thought on her part. (Loud cheers.) The way in which the young crews acquitted themselves gives great promise that future Hongkong Regattas will be of a higher order than those of to-day. (Cheers.) Indeed, I think we have every reason to be proud of our young men, both those who have achieved fame and those who aspire to do so. And now I have only to congratulate the winners, especially Mr. Lummer, who seems to have taken almost every prize he went in for—(laughter and applause)—to console with the losers, and to express the hope that next year they will be more fortunate. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Master, as one of the oldest members of the Club, after speaking highly of the able way in which the thankless task of hon. sec. had been filled by one man alone, called for three cheers for Mr. Sanders, which were heartily accorded.

Cheers were also given for Lady Robinson and the Governor, for Mrs. Master for encouraging the boys, for the ladies, and for sundry miscellaneous victims.

The meeting then broke up, still cheering enthusiastically.

THE VETERAN RACE-PONY AND THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. J. D. Humphreys appeared before Mr. H. E. V. Judge in response to a summons in which it was set forth that defendant had broken the laws of the colony by turning a horse loose in British Kowloon.

Inspector Hanson conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Police.

His Worship remarked that it was not an offence to turn a horse out to graze. It must be proved that the horse had done some damage or was a nuisance to the owner's neighbours.

Inspector Hanson, in reply, said that Mr. Dorabjee had reported to him that Mr. Humphreys' pony had entered his garden, and eaten up all the fine chrysanthemums which (Dorabjee) had been preparing for the Flower Show. Mr. Dorabjee had, however, declined to prosecute. The pony had been seized by the police and was still in the police stable at Victoria. He had seen the animal roaming about Garden Road lately.

His Worship remarked that if Mr. Dorabjee did not appear in the case there could be no conviction. Turning to Mr. Humphreys, the Magistrate asked him what he had to say, and in reply Mr. Humphreys said he did not wish to raise any technical objections, but the summons served on him was faulty, that he had let a horse loose, whereas it was only a pony that the police had impounded (laughter). The pony in question, said the veteran sportsman, "is an old fellow, and a good deal of a horse, and I have no objection to his being kept in the stable, and I have no objection to his being kept in the stable, and I have no objection to his being kept in the stable."

so feeble that he was useless, and I replied to him that he had better shoot it. I thought that as the end of the matter, but it appears not. As a matter of fact I could not identify the pony by its foot—only by the head, as he is so changed from what he used to be. As for him eating Mr. Dorabjee's chrysanthem

the Amer and Lord Elgin gave Russia a free hand in the future solving of various geographical problems.

The death is announced of General Alexander Cunningham.

LONDON, December 1st.
The resignation of Mr. May, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, is believed to be owing to the connection of his son with certain Trust companies.

At a meeting yesterday of the Fellows of Balliol, they were unable to agree on a successor to Dr. Jowett as Master of Balliol. Professor Caird of Glasgow and Mr. Strachan Davidson, Senior Resident at Balliol, are the candidates.

The Marquis of Queensberry was yesterday married at a registry office at Easbourne to a Miss Weedon.

THE WRECK OF THE "NORMANBY"

THE SHIP FAST BREAKING UP.

Mr. Romenji and Captain Drake who went off to the assistance of the stranded ship *Normanby* returned to Singapore yesterday afternoon (December 8th) in the ship's sailing boat. All the survivors of the crew of the *Normanby*, with the exception of the chief mate and engineer, who are standing by the wreck, have also arrived at Singapore. The *Normanby* was ashore between Braki Point and Tree Rock on the eastern side of the island of Blunt on the night of Monday 4th December, in pouring rain, a pitch dark night and an exceedingly heavy sea. A very heavy current was running at the time. As soon as she struck the reef commenced breaking over the ship and orders were given by the captain to man the boats. The *Normanby* was only two minutes in the water before she was completely broken up.

Harold M. Swell, the United States Consul at Apla, who was formerly consul at Samoa, and Mrs. Swell, with Mrs. Swell, who was a Japanese maid. The captain's wife and child were also on board; and that lady had one of the most trying experiences that it could be possible for any of her sex to have. When the boats were manned, she was with her husband in a boat with the second engineer, and about a dozen Chinese and Malays, who it is ascertained, refused to work. The boat was capsized, Mrs. Selkirk lost her infant from her arms, and after floating about some time in the water she was picked up by another boat. The next morning when on shore, she was the first to discover the corpse of her husband washed up on the beach. She never saw her child again. There, above high water mark, was her husband buried, rudely but sympathetically, by the other Europeans.

Such was the sad experience of Mrs. Selkirk, all within the short space of twelve hours. The steamer *Normanby* left Manila on the 28th November bound to Singapore with a valuable cargo of copra and cigars. She carried as passengers United States Consul Swell, and Mrs. Swell, and a Japanese ayah and child, these were the only passengers. There were no deck passengers. The ship was light, having only about 100 tons of cargo on board.

Everything went well until the night of the 4th December. Then gradually a violent stormy weather with heavy rain and a cross sea. On the night of the 4th instant they expected to sight the Hornby Light about midnight. It was pitch dark, the sea was running very high, and the wind blew almost into a gale, dashing the spray over the bridge and making it impossible to see far ahead. The captain was on watch, and at nearly one o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, a telegraphed light was seen down the coast, and the engines were slowed down. A few minutes afterwards, the telegraph rang up "full speed," and the engines had not been at full speed for five minutes when there was a crash and the *Normanby* was high up on a reef. The sea then commenced to break over her, and about an hour or so afterwards the captain ordered all hands to take to the boats. There were four boats over the side. It is alleged that the Chinese portion of the crew created a panic, refused to listen to orders, and simply went on their own heads. The captain had managed to get some boxes containing the ship's papers into his boat, which was occupied by himself, his wife and child. Mr. A. L. Robertson, the second engineer, about eight or nine Chinese, two Malays, and the Japanese maid. Another boat contained the mate, the chief and third engineers, the two passengers, and five Malays. Another boat was in charge of the two boats, and the boats pushed off, and they had been some way when the Chinese in the captain's boat refused, it is said, to work at the oars. The sea was running high and breaking over them, the rain was coming down in torrents, and the current was all the time drifting them away from the ship. When the Chinese gave up at the oars, the situation of the boat became serious.

The second engineer, who had an oar already, was quickly joined by the captain, who sprang to a forward thwart and got out as far as he could. They managed to light the boat and to get ashore the next morning after much difficulty. The mate's boat fared much better. Instead of going in they kept their energy directed towards keeping the boat's head to the sea, and got ashore, all right. The sergeant's boat had a rough time of it, for their boat was swamped, and gone, and when they were seen coming ashore next morning, they were using the bottom boards as means of propulsion. Poor Mrs. Selkirk was much bruised and knocked about, and had suffered much. The captain's body was washed ashore, close to where they landed, next morning; and there the engineers, the mate, and Mr. Swell dug the grave (the Asiatics refusing to assist) and the captain was buried. The child was not seen again; and when the muster roll was called, no trace was to be seen of it.

The survivors found a small hut occupied by a native, who did his little best for the comfort of the white portion of the shipwrecked people. The Asiatics set out for themselves for Rho, and it was through them that the Rho authorities first came to hear of the disaster. The Resident of Rho at once prepared everything for the comfort of the people and set out to fetch them. The relief party started out and reached the spot on Wednesday afternoon, and on the following morning the shipwrecked people were brought overland to a creek some miles distant, and thence onwards into Rho by steam launch and sampans. In the country journey, hammocks, carried by coolies and convicts, were considerably provided by the Resident for the ladies. The hospitality provided for the survivors in Rho was excellent, and indeed all of them speak in terms of the highest praise of the benevolent kindness of the Resident and the Dutch authorities in providing for them food and comfort.

The *Normanby* is a rock-peak on a long line of reef, without there being a spot of paying reef. The weather is exceedingly rough, and the sea not easily be approached. At low tide, the sea

walk to within thirty yards of the ship, and then walk to the reef edge. Cargo and wreckage is being washed ashore, which attracted some Chinese and others in the vicinity, evidently of looting intent. To avoid any of this, the Resident has placed a staff of police there. All the men, with the exception of the chief mate and chief engineer (who are still standing by the ship) were brought in by the *Emily* last evening. There are, however, six or seven of the Asiatics detained at Rho to answer certain charges of stealing and refusing to obey orders. The *Emily* is being under Dutch colours, the Resident of Rho has power to deal with these men. They will all be tried accordingly. Mr. and Mrs. Swell and Mrs. Selkirk remain at Rho for some rest and recovery.

As is known here, when the news arrived the *Calypso* was despatched with Mr. Romenji and Captain Drake to the scene of the wreck. The *Calypso* went round to an island on the other side from where the stranded ship is lying. There was a very heavy swell, and the sea being so rough, it was deemed safe to go near to the scene. The monsoon is particularly felt just at that point. The *Calypso* then turned back to go in another direction, and shortly afterwards was most unfortunately breaking her tail shaft. They anchored in the middle of the Rho Straits, half way between Palo Noogas and the Hornby Light. Mr. Romenji and Captain Drake then set off, in one of the ship's boats, for Singapore, doing the journey in five and a half hours. There was a bad sea, and the wind was pretty strong. They reached Singapore at 3:15 p.m. yesterday, and the tug *Mercury* was ordered to the assistance of the *Calypso*, which has been brought to Singapore, and is now being repaired.—*Strait Times*.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER "SIAM" AT SINGAPORE.

A Chinaman named Yoo Kuan Tee, employed as a quarter-master on board the steamer *Siam*, Captain J. F. Messer, appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. Woodward, at Singapore on the 8th inst., charged with importing a quantity of prepared opium valued at \$1,200, on board that vessel in Singapore harbor.

Police Superintendent Newland prosecuted, Mr. Napier watched the case in the interests of the owners of the *Siam*, and the accused was undefended.

Evidence was given as to the finding of too tons of opium in the false bottom of the prisoner's bunk; and 5 tons of opium, and one tin of drugs in other parts of the ship. An opium expert valued each tin at \$22.

The accused said he was not the owner of the opium. He had been asked by a man in Swatow to take the stuff to Bangkok for a remuneration of 25 cents a tin.

The police having nothing more to say, and the Magistrate being on the point of giving his decision, Mr. Napier said he appeared on behalf of the owners of the *Siam*, who were anxious that the evidence of the officers should be taken to prove that they knew nothing at all about the opium being on board. He asked his Worship to take the evidence.

The Magistrate did not think that it was necessary.

Mr. Napier: The ship is under arrest now. I shall ask your Worship to order her to be released. The Court: I do not think I have power to do that. I think that will be after this case. No evidence has been taken against the ship. I think it hardly necessary to take any evidence.

The Court informed the prisoner that there was nothing but his (prisoner's) word that the opium was being taken to Bangkok. Even if such were the law forbade it. Prisoner was convicted of importing opium, and the case was closed.

The Court: Your Worship will give instructions about the ship under Section 7 B. She is under seizure according to that section. There seems to be no option about it.

The Court: That is to be decided by the Supreme Court, not by this court. I cannot enforce it.

Mr. Napier: Your Worship can order the ship's detention. There is no option, as the section says. I do not see how the ship can be released until after adjudication.

The Court: That is for the Supreme Court; that has been decided in a former case.

Mr. Napier: If this ship is released now without being adjudicated upon, someone will be neglecting his duty.

The Court: That is a matter for the police who act under Section 74. "No police officer under the rank of sergeant will have power to deal with any ship without a warrant." Mr. Napier: Until she has been searched under section 74. It would be a monstrous thing if any sergeant could detain a ship for a week or two.

The Court: I do not know whether those words refer to the whole section.

Mr. Napier: Any sergeant could go and detain one of the P. and O. boats and prevent her from going up to China.

seals, consider that these simultaneous occurrences are merely matters of accident, and that they are in no way mutually dependent, or have their origin in one general cause.

The phenomena which are believed in Japan to follow an earthquake are expressed in the following verse, well known amongst the people:

"There are things
An earthquake brings;
At four the sky is cleared thereby,
At five or seven they betake their ways,
At six and eight come wind and rain,
At nine and ten come wind and rain again."

Hutton's "Destructive Earthquakes of Japan."
Asiatic Society of Japan, 1893.

In Japan it often happens that we have experienced shocks of earthquake at the time of, or after heavy rain, suggesting the idea that ground which had previously been in an unstable condition, by the percolation of moisture, and became sufficiently loosened to give way, or that moisture penetrating to volcanic food had given rise to an increased volcanic action. The earthquake season of the Philippines (July, Aug. and September) is said to be coincident with that of the rains.

Previous to the earthquake of 1755 at Lisbon, there had been an unusually rainy and wet year, especially in Portugal. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIX, p. 439.) It was subsequently observed that earthquakes were the most common in those districts where there had been rain. The inhabitants of Jamaica think that earthquakes follow great rains.

In 1692 when they had daily opportunities for observing shocks, they remarked that after rain the shocks were smarter.—(*Gent. Mag.* XX, p. 212, and *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII.)

Alexander von Humboldt tells us that the inhabitants of the low parts of Peru and along the coast of New Andalusia, fear the commencement of the rainy season. In the Moluccas the same belief exists. On September 6th, 1839, at Santiago a series of earthquakes took place, after each of which it rained.

Before the earthquake of February 5th, 1851, which shook Switzerland, in Tiel and portions of Italy, heavy rain fell.

Immediately after the heavy shock which shook Chili on September 26th, 1839, there was a heavy burst of rain. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIX, p. 439.) These examples, where at the time of an earthquake heavy showers of rain had fallen, might be considerably multiplied. A curious occurrence which is mentioned by Fuchs, from whose writings several of the above examples have been taken, is one which took place at Singapore in February 22nd, 1851, after a shock of earthquake which had been felt on the 16th, when a heavy shower came down bringing with it fish of the genus, *clarias* and *batrachus*, which belong to the fresh water of that country. (*Compt. Rendu* LII, p. 850.)

Snow Falls and Frost.
Sometimes heavy snows have preceded earthquakes. According to Strabo, earthquakes chiefly occur in Dauphine when the snow melts, and this is the reason, he adds, why the inhabitants of Allemon expect earthquakes after avalanches. On the morning of the earthquake which shook New England in 1757 the white frost was observed to be unusually severe. (*Phil. Trans.* L, 1757.)

Droughts and Heat.
In some instances earthquakes have been known to accompany droughts and periods of unusual heat. Before the earthquake of Chittagong, April, 1863, the weather had been previously very hot. (*Gent. Mag.* XXXIII.) Many of the residents in Japan speak of close warm weather as earthquake weather. With the Jamaica earthquake the air is said to have suddenly become as hot as an oven.

Fogs.
Fogs have sometimes been regarded as associates of earthquakes. The earthquakes of Calabria in 1783, according to Argand and A. von Humboldt, must have commenced during the darkest portion of a fog which in June of that year shrouded Asia Africa and America.

The evening before the Lisbon earthquake, a reddish fog was observed off the mouth of the Tagus. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIX, p. 413.)

Winds and Storms.
Storms, especially those accompanied with high winds, have been observed to be sometimes connected with earthquakes. Mr. E. Knipping, who investigated a long series of the Tokio earthquakes, to see if such a connection existed, found that there was a certain synchronism.

At the time of the great Lisbon shock there was a sudden change in the direction of the wind. A somewhat similar phenomenon was observed in Yokohama, at the time of the severe shock of February 23rd, 1860.

The shock which was felt at Florence on August 30th, 1757, was preceded for many hours, by a very high wind which ceased immediately the shock was over. (*Gent. Mag.* XLVI, p. 420.)

The destructive disturbances which shook Constantinople on September 2nd, 1854, happened during a terrific thunder storm. Fishes of lightning succeeded each other monotonously, and the thunder was incessant. (*Gent. Mag.* XLVII, p. 408.)

With the earthquakes of 1693 which shook Sicily, tempestuous winds are said to have occurred. (*Phil. Trans.* II, p. 408.)

An account of the earthquakes at Brigue, November 1st, 1755, states that a violent wind, which was blowing, suddenly subsided. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIX, p. 616.)

Of the earthquakes which shook Leghorn (16-17 January 1744) some were in cloudy, some in serene weather, and some in stormy weather. Peculiar white clouds which were seen in the sky were thought to be the forerunners of something extraordinary. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIII.)

Very many examples where at the time of an earthquake there was a strong wind, or where there was none at all, might yet be quoted. The same may be said about the occurrence of fogs and the other phenomena which have been mentioned as having a probable connection with earthquakes.

Calm and Clear Weather.
On November 1st, 1755, a few hours before the Lisbon earthquake the sky was bright and clear. In some instances before that which, in 1835, shook Chili, the weather had been remarkable for its serenity. (*Phil. Trans.* L, 1835.)

Before the earthquake of October 29th, 1757, which shook New England, the stars were so bright and glittering, and the sky so clear that the weather was remarked by many. (*Phil. Trans.* XXXVI.)

In an account of the New England earthquake of November 18th, 1755, it is remarked that a calmness of the air has been often observed before an earthquake, rather than a clearness. (*Phil. Trans.* 1757.)

After the Jamaica earthquake, 1692, it is said that the sea breezes blew at night, but the land breezes failed, a thing which before was unknown.

The idea that earthquakes are preceded or accompanied by unusual calms and stillness is to be found amongst the writings of the ancients. Pliny in his second book of Natural History makes reference to such beliefs.

Appearance of the Sky.
Mention has already been made of clouds with a curious appearance which have been seen before earthquakes, as for example with the earthquakes of L-quorn in 1742. On April and 1750, a shock was felt at Liverpool, and it is remarked that about that time blood-red rays were seen converging to one dark point in the heavens. (*Gent. Mag.* XX, p. 184.)

Count Teggiani at Catania said that some hours before the memorable earthquake of 1693, he observed a line in the air proceeding as he would from Catania, unimpeded and suspended in the atmosphere. (*Gent. Mag.* XX, p. 184.)

The evening before the earthquake at Brigue, November 1st, 1755, peculiar long clouds were observed stretching north and south. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIX, p. 616.)

Before the London earthquake of March 8th, 1740, curious red bows were observed in the atmosphere.—The day before the Catalan shock (March 8th, 1699), the inhabitants were alarmed by the peculiar appearance of the sun, which was of a peculiarly pale lead color.

Conclusions.
Although it may be shown that in many cases there has been synchronism in the time at which earthquakes have occurred and some of the atmospheric phenomena which have been mentioned, it is difficult to see that the two can have any direct connection. As a matter of observation it appears that earthquakes occur with all states of the weather. They occur with rain, snow, wind, calm, heat and cold. That certain states of the weather may indirectly have a slight influence in the production of earthquakes, is, however, not altogether improbable.

Rain by its percolation in the ground, possibly, in part, supplies the moisture which eventually becomes steam, the moving agent at volcanic foci, and may thus be connected with seismic phenomena. Sudden fluctuations in temperature may have slight effects in producing extensions and contractions in our rocks, but it is difficult to believe that such actions should cause fractures of sufficient magnitude to disturb the equilibrium of an important area.

The probability is that if a connection between earthquakes and the phenomena we have mentioned exists, it is that such a connection is usually very slight and at the same time indirect. Phenomena like rain, snow, frost, wind and the like, are chiefly dependent upon changes in temperature and barometric pressure, which latter are in turn largely dependent upon our relative position with regard to the sun. If therefore we find coincidences between the occurrence of earthquakes, and say for example, unusual calms, we must remember that these phenomena rather than being related as effect and cause, may only be the result of some more general phenomena like a sudden barometrical depression, or, as pointed out by Dr. C. G. Knott, a long continued stress due, for example, to the state of the barometrical gradient, which during winter in northern regions steeper than it is during the summer.—*John Herald*.

SIAM NOTES.

Bangkok, December 5th.
Matters have arrived at a pretty pass in Siam. No Senabode meetings, no councils, no work, no administration, no nothing. Official work of every description appears to have been dropped for some time past, and no one attempts more than a make-believe effort of attending to his duties.

Most officials just now are keeping a sharp look out upon their own particular interests, though as to the time of the late famine is concerned they are, like everyone else just now, groping in the dark. As preparations are being made for the King's "Jubilee," and as this event is looked forward to as a relaxation from the present political and home tension, things may take a turn for the better after the Jubilee; for it is nearly impossible for them to take a turn for the worse.

A daring outrage was perpetrated near the landing stage of the steamer *Singapore* a few days ago. A gang of five or six men entered a native house, and after murdering the owner and cutting off the finger of his wife, decamped with several hundred taels and what valuables they could lay their hands upon. Considering the frequency and increasing boldness of these attacks and the indifference of the authorities, there is no reason why the residences of Europeans should not be looked as well as those of natives. This is done in the outskirts and provinces, and we shall not have long to wait, at the present rate of progress, before organized gang attacks on property take for outside interference in Bangkok.

A cattle trader named Rama Pany presented himself before Mr. French, at the British Consular Court on Tuesday morning, and lodged a complaint against the Chief Priest of Wat Tapesin, for having maltreated him under the following circumstances: It appears that on the previous evening, one of the consular agents, a gang of about a dozen men, accompanied by a large number of coolies, entered the house of the trader, and after murdering the owner and cutting off the finger of his wife, decamped with several hundred taels and what valuables they could lay their hands upon.

The trader did his best to get them out, but was prevented by the priests who obstinately refused permission to enter the grounds. Later on the complaint himself appeared and finding that the firm in their resolve not to part with the animals, offered them some money. They refused the money and refused to allow the Chief Priest to administer to the suffering individuals a sound flogging, whereupon he was accordingly seized and held down by a number of the priests until twenty-four lashes on his bare back were inflicted with a ray's tail. The wounds were shown to Mr. French, who said that he would communicate the matter to Prince Derawongsa.

A letter from Chienyang, received here on Saturday, gives a pretty picture of the state of the country. The gang of the evil rays, round at large and robbing and outraging are committed with impunity by the daring hands of the neighbourhood. Justice exists only in name. British subjects are needed protection in the International Court and Mr. Selinger, Vice Consul of Chienyang, disgusted with the state of affairs, has represented matters to the Consul-General at Bangkok.

The Governor of Yunnan has also come in for some attention from the tongue of the growing lawlessness and the increasing boldness of the outrages committed to that locality which is only within a three hours' journey from Bangkok. Emboldened by the success of their recent attempts, a houseboat was loaded last week with occupants attacked. One informant states that the inhabitants of that district are leaving it like a hot oven when they seek safety and protection in the State of Siam.

To-day's Advertisements.
VIETNAM, LONDON.
HONGKONG, No. 100.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FRANKFURT HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 p.m. promptly. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1893. [1371]

AVE ATQUE VALE!

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. H. BUDLER, FORMER CONSUL AT CANTON.

(N. C. Daily News.)
"Ex Libris,"
"wie sich selber sah!"
Goethe's Faust.

The wild pines blossom, red and white,
In wintry air.
Heavy with orange, in sun-light,
The groves are fair.

The pearl-like river, silent, sure,
Gilds to the sea:
A spirit, mousty but pure,
Sets itself free.

Love, flowers, and music erst were thine,
But Love, to thee
A blight, was bitter as the brine
Of the salt sea.

From these thy noble spirit yearned
Toward nobler schemes:
Dreams of a nobler age returned,
Alas! but dreams.

Last on the river-girdled spot—
Thy spacious home,
Spacious but lone, for one was not
That should have come—

We set and talking of modern creed
And ancient lore:
Of modern gospel—gush and greed,
Now to the fore.

Thy fervent hope it was to join
The best with best;
To break down the dividing line
Of East and West.

O Friend, albeit of alien race,
For evermore
Shall be thine with thy noble face
Too-skill'd to see.

With a world sorrow 'e'en too great
For thy great heart.
Since from us, who all serve and wait,
Thou wouldst depart—

Forewell! The swift-wheeled ship will bring
To thy far West
The tidings, while I, grieving, sing
Thee to thy rest.

KU HUNG MING.
李鴻銘
Viceroy's Yamen,
Wuchang, 4th December, 1893.
NOTE.—The imagery is taken from a line in Chinese poetry:

"On the tenth moon the wild pines first blossom on the mountain pass;" as the death of Mr. Budler took place in the month corresponding to the tenth moon of our Chinese year.

THE WILD CAT COLUMN.
Premier Patterson of Victoria says it is true there is no law for the rich and one for the poor, but the advantage is given to the poor. Yes, to the poor—directions.

When is the long-promised legislation for the supervision of public companies to become law? The State has apparently learnt nothing from the fall of the building societies.

Craib, J.P.: "Are you a banking expert?" H. G. Turner (late Henry Gyles): "After the experience of the last six months, I am afraid few of us can be called banking experts!"

British Australasian gives currency to a rumor that "the Bank of Victoria will link its fate with the National of Australasia," also vents the suggestion that "City of Melbourne and Colonial of Australasia would also mate very suitably." "Lean up against me," said the Reel to the Jellyfish.

Simultaneously with the near approach of city electric lighting, Sydney Gas Co. has found it possible to substantially reduce the price of gas so that Sydney consumers now actually pay at only 1d. per 1000 over the Melbourne rate. It would be deeply interesting to know how the Australian Gas Co. really stands—to know, amongst other things, how much of its profits are invested in plant.

The "arrangement" of the Colonial Finance, Mortgage, Investment, and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, has been judicially upset owing to some informality, and the business has to be done over again. This strange feature about the Colonial Co. is that it has only £1,500,000 deposits and £2,000,000 of liabilities, yet it professes to reckon confidently on being able to pull through if it gets time from its depositors.

One of the London directors and a heavily-interested shareholder in the Moonstone Syndicate (founded a year ago in England on the strength of its phenomenal yields) has arrived at Croydon to inspect the property. He will learn things that he never dreamt of while in England. The Moonstone United, earlier a small and occasionally rich reef, in country as hard as adamant. Like many other English companies, with little chance of success it might have been swamped by "office salaries."

Cecil Rhodes (virtual ruler of South Africa) has taken a lot of diamonds to England for sale. Rhodes is a wholesale dealer. Rhodes considered and said, "I'll let you let me see what you, human or divine, ever saw before." "What's that?" "Why, 220,000 carats of diamonds sold, mixed up in one bucket." "Done!" The diamonds were poured into a bucket, the chief photographed, and eyes feasted. It took Rhodes five weeks to re-sort and classify, during which time Rhodes had the diamonds marked all to himself.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Food for Consumptives.—Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda is a most wonderful food for the Consumptive. It not only gives strength and increases the flesh, but it breaks the irritation of the throat and lungs. It is very palatable to children, takes its milk, and in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children. It is a marvelous food and medicine. Any Chemist can supply Borden's Scientific & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

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HONGKONG, No. 100.
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Hongkong, 16th December, 1893. [1371]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, until NOON OF SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for the RENTING for a term of Years of all the ADVERTISING SPACE along the Company's line of rail, including Stations and Shelters, subject to a reservation for that space required for the Company's own use.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1893. [1372]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HOODEDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GISELA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Jaffa, ex S.S. "HUNGARIA," transhipped at Port Said.
From Venice, ex S.S. "CARLOTTA," transhipped at Bombay.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. "AGLAIA," transhipped at Bombay.
From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATOR," transhipped at Bombay.
Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 P.M. TODAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Undersecretary before NOON on the 1st instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 1st instant, will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by C. ZANELLA, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1893. [1335]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER.
No. 41.—FIELD BATTERY.—For duty, Lieut. A. CHAPMAN and Sergeant WATSON.

No. 42.—Preparation for FIELD DAY on 1st January, 1894.
MONDAY, 5.30 P.M. 7 p.m. Drill, Posters.
WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M. 7 p.m. Drill and remarks on effect of shrapnel.

No. 43.—MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, 6.45 A.M., Drill for Sergeants, Riders and Drivers at Headquarters (Posters).
THURSDAY, 5 P.M., Inspection of Uniforms at Headquarters.

Every Member is particularly requested to attend in Uniform, viz.—Kilts, Frock and Trowsers, Helmet, Gaiters, Haversack, Brown Leather Boots, Forage Cap to be brought. Member not provided with the above, please apply at once to Lieut. ARMSTRONG.

F. JERRARD, Acting Commandant, H.K.V. Corps. [1370]

CHRISTMAS PUBLIC AUCTION.

FANCY GOODS AND ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW

Intimations.

THE JAPAN WATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN HONGKONG AS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF \$25 EACH.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION OF SHARES.

\$5 per Share on Application;
\$10 per Share on Allotment;
\$10 per Share on or about 31st Jan., 1894.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD WHITTALL.
J. D. HANBURY.
A. H. BUTLER.
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.
P. H. WHEELER.

SUPERINTENDENT:
P. H. WHEELER.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LEGAL ADVISER:
HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD.

OFFICES:
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

THE object of the Company is to form and maintain a factory in Yokohama for the manufacture of Watches of all kinds and descriptions.

The founders of the Company are possessed of a plant of machinery complete in every particular, of the newest design and the finest workmanship, and adapted for the making of all implements used in the watch trade as well as the making of watches. It is well known that machinery has effected a complete revolution in the watch trade and it is confidently expected that by availing itself of the comparatively cheap labour of this country this Company will be able to supply the trade in all parts of the world with an article which for excellence of workmanship and cheapness of price will defy competition.

Mr. P. H. Wheeler, the Superintendent of the Company, has been for many years engaged in developing watch-making machinery, and the testimonials from his former employers testify to his business ability, skill, and integrity. The machinery of which the founders are possessed has been perfected under his superintendence and a considerable part thereof is of his invention.

Besides the Machinery, the founders are possessed of ten thousand watches in various stages of completion which are the out-turn of the said Machinery; and material on hand sufficient to turn out about twenty-five thousand more. It will thus be seen that it is not an untried plant which the founders have acquired, but one which has already given proofs of its excellence. It was only the advantage of obtaining a cheaper labour market than can be found in the United States that has induced them to work the business in Japan.

It is an established fact that the principal factories in the United States in seven years sold 300 per cent. dividend on a capital of Six Million Dollars; and that was done on a wage basis of \$1.50 (gold) per operative, the factories employing six thousand hands. If the difference in the rate of labour in this country is taken into consideration the operations of the Company will be assured to realise to the full the expectations of the founders. The profits of watch-making are based entirely on the price of labour. It is not in the labour market only that an advantage will be obtained. Coal and other materials can be purchased in this country at a lower rate than in the United States. And besides all these advantages, which are great, there is one of still greater importance, the knowledge to be obtained of the requirements of the local trade, of the trade for China, and that of "The Straits" and India. The Company will be capable of supplying a watch of the best workmanship to the population of these large and important countries at a price far below any watch of like character that has ever been offered to these markets.

Taking into consideration these advantages the founders confidently expect to pay a dividend of at least 10 per cent. per annum on the first two years' work and thereafter dividends at a much higher rate.

The Company has been registered in Hongkong as a Limited Company.

The founders take and acquire 30,000 shares of the stock of the Company in payment for the machinery plant and stock and their labour and experience in preparing and procuring the machinery and stock.

Ten thousand shares of twenty-five yen each are offered for subscription.

The memorandum and articles of association of the Company may be inspected at the offices of the Company, No. 10 Bund, Yokohama.

Applications for shares should be made on forms annexed to the Prospectus and should be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

Forms of application will be sent free to any person, by addressing the Head Office, 10 Bund, Yokohama, Japan.

15th November, 1893.

Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address—"CENTRAL," SHANGHAI.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Single and Double Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-CREAM

WHITENS the SKIN, IMPARTS to it the TRANSPARENCY and SMOOTHNESS of YOUTHFULNESS.

Destroys Wrinkles

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRM

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 10.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.
 - 104.—Aberdeen Paper Mills.
 - 105.—Aberdeen Dock.
 - 25.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
 - 40.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.
 - Do. East Point.
 - 8.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 - 13.—Bay View Hotel.
 - 65.—Blackhead, F., Residence.
 - 66.—Blackhead & Co., Praya Central.
 - 83.—Bell, Dr. J., Residence, Praya Central.
 - 18.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.
 - 36.—Do. Refinery Office.
 - 36a.—Do. Refinery, Quarry Bay.
 - 39.—Do. Peak Residence.
 - 42.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Ltd.
 - Do. Central Kellet.
 - 15.—Central Police Station.
 - 22.—China Mail Office.
 - 71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
 - 72.—Do. Refinery Office.
 - 75.—Compadore, Lauts, Wegener & Co.
 - 55.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.
 - 60.—David S. J. & Co., Queen's Road.
 - 73.—Do. Residence.
 - 12.—"Daily Press" Office.
 - Do. and for Vegetables and Sweets.
 - 47.—Douglas, Lupton & Co.
 - 41.—Do. East Point.
 - 41.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
 - 48.—Do. East Point.
 - 31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 - 44.—Government House.
 - 80.—Government Civil Hospital.
 - 14.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.
 - 7.—Godown Co., Kowloon.
 - 1.—Hongkong Telegraph Office.
 - Do. Dr. Cantile.
 - 2.—Do. Queen's Road.
 - Do. Dr. Steadman.
 - 9.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
 - 11.—Hongkong Club.
 - 10.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
 - 27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
 - 28.—Holliday, Chas., Residence.
 - 32.—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
 - 58.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
 - 67.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
 - 68.—Humphreys, J. D., & Son Office.
 - 37.—Humphreys, J. D., Residence.
 - 81.—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
 - Do. Praya Central.
 - 33.—Do. West Point.
 - 77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
 - 82.—Do. Bonham Strand.
 - 59.—Do. Residence.
 - 10.—Imports and Exports Office.
 - 23.—Jordan, Dr. G. F., Praya Central.
 - Do. Residence.
 - 30.—Joseph, H. H., Residence.
 - 21.—Kerr, Mrs. O. Godown.
 - 64.—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.
 - 64a.—Do. Stables, Causeway Bay.
 - 4.—Lapral, J. D., Residence.
 - 6.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.
 - 35.—Mount Austin Hotel.
 - 1.—Man Wo & Co.
 - 46.—Optical, Han Fook.
 - 24.—Peak Hospital.
 - 20.—Peak Hotel.
 - 10.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 - 60.—P. & O. Mess, Mountain View.
 - 53.—Pforden, F. von der, Residence.
 - 36a.—Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery.
 - 34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
 - 51.—Do. Office.
 - 45.—Rock Factory, West Point.
 - 52.—Sailed Home.
 - 61.—Sherwin & Co., Praya Central.
 - Do. Do. Office.
 - 62.—Do. Residence.
 - 56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
 - 16.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.
 - 57.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.
 - 63.—Woo Kee & Co., Praya West.
 - 70.—Yuen Kee & Co.
 - 38.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.
- In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.
The Exchange is open day and night.
- W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.
- Hongkong, 7th May, 1893.

THE PHARMACY, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines.

Telephone No. 74.

NGAI SHANG, 22, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

RATTAN FURNITURE of Every Description.

CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c. &c. Latest Patterns. Best Workmanship.

Also Rattan Core, Split Rattan, Canton Reed and Sundries of all kinds.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1893.

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Sole Agents for PATHE PHILIPS & Co. Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telephone Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Vegetables and Sweets.

CELEBRATED OPTICAL GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. W. KEW & CO.

STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPPOWERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of

TYPICAL FILTERED WATER, offered by J. W. KEW & Co. also to the advantage

derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No. impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co., c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1893.

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON.

COAL CONTRACTOR.

COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.

WATER AND BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 19th March, 1893.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S PATENT GENUINE COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S PATENT PAINT, DANDLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED BY THE ONODA CEMENT COMPANY.

AND THE NIKON CEMENT COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to Execute Orders at Moderate Prices.

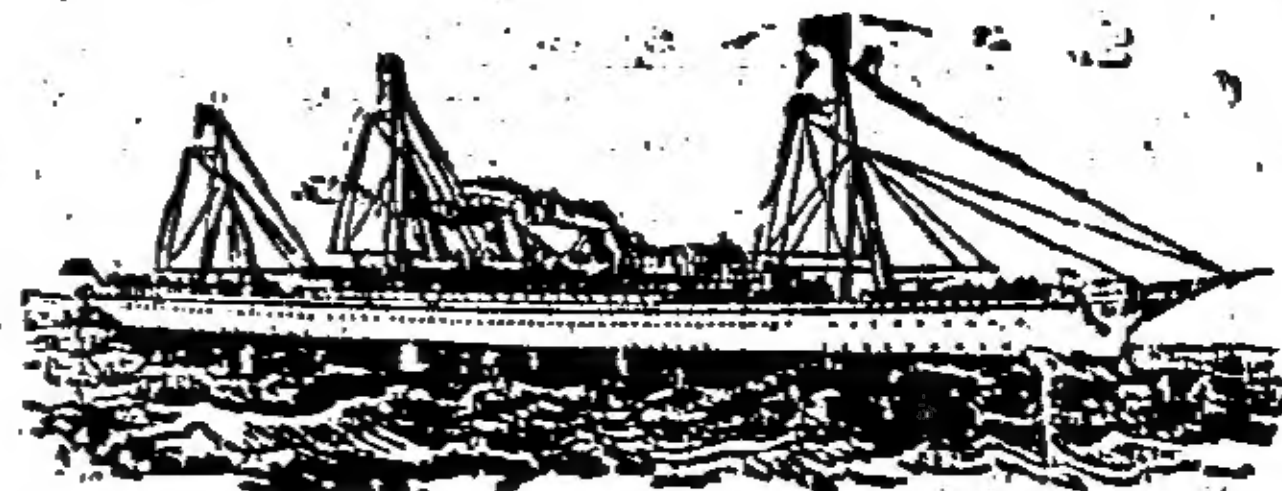
THE MITSUBISHI BUREAU-KAISHA, Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893.

Stalls.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA & JAPAN.

1893.



1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 27th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 24th January.
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 31st February.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Montreal Society on the Canadian Pacific Railway purports that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers' choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change.

The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1893.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 27th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Praya (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Saturday, 13th Jan., at Daylight.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Thursday, 1st Feb., at Daylight.

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA & YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, and DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS.

They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading, issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's, and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 7 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 7 P.M. Sunday; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 75, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1893.

NOTICE.

JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVES' WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

By ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1893.

Stalls.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Mogul.....	Tuesday.....	January 2nd.
Victoria.....	Tuesday.....	January 23rd.
Tacoma.....	Tuesday.....	February 27th.
Mogul.....	Tuesday.....	March 20th.
Victoria.....	Tuesday.....	April 10th.

THE Steamship "MOGUL."

Captain Golding, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 2nd January, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1893.

Hotels.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now Open and will be in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES, FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.

One person, per day.....\$ 3.00

One person, per week.....19.00

One person, one month.....55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....31.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....95.00

For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893.

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893.

To be Let.